

bodies were taken to Bizerta. The rescue in the course of two journeys picked up 160 passengers and ten sailors. Most of the survivors were dumfounded with grief over the loss of such friends and acquaintances or half mad with terror.

It is thought possible that the same submarine sank the Marseilles steamer France, which had disembarked a thousand French troops at Muros, Lemnos Island.

News of the sinking of the Ancona was not made public in London until noon yesterday, when the censor released the first dispatch from New York on the subject. This dispatch referred to the fact that a sensation had been caused by the torpedoing of the Ancona, but as nothing previously had been heard of the disaster the message was, incompensable.

See "Another Lusitania."

The news created a sensation and was compared with the destruction of the Lusitania, the London evening papers heading the report of her loss with the words "Another Lusitania."

The first list available of the passengers on the Ancona contains the names of twenty-five Americans, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. One American woman is among the survivors. It is stated:

There were on board 83 first cabin passengers, 60 second cabin and 339 steerage, with the 60 members of the crew make a total of 442. Of these, according to advices to the owners of the Ancona, 320 have been landed at ports in Tunis and 50 at Malta, leaving 172 still missing.

According to an official list, the survivors of the Ancona included: Cecile Greil, 143 Italians, sixteen Greeks and one Russian. It is asserted that twenty-four of the Ancona's passengers were naturalized Americans. It is not known whether they are among the victims.

Survivors of the Ancona to the number of 161 have been brought to Bizerta today by a mine sweeper and a torpedo boat. They were taken to a hospital where they were aided by the consuls of Italy and France. Four of them died.

Of the Ancona's boats, with fifty-four members of the crew, landed near Cape Bon, Tunis. Some of the men were injured. Cape Bon is the northeastern extremity of Tunis, about seventy miles east of Bizerta.

Rome Hears Ancona Tried to Escape

Rome, Nov. 10.—A Tunis dispatch to the "Giornale d'Italia" gives a dramatic account of the escape of the Ancona toward noon, "and as soon as the steamer saw it an attempt was made to escape at full speed. The Ancona was overtaken and stopped. Then the submarine fired on the Ancona, sinking her, amid the desperate cries of the passengers."

"The lifeboats were next attacked, the submarine sinking nearly all of them. A woman and two children were killed. Their bodies are at Bizerta."

"The submarine then disappeared immediately, proceeding probably in the direction of the Italian line."

"The Ancona was able to send out a wireless call for help. This was heard by the station at Bizerta. Aid was sent promptly, and thus 160 passengers among the survivors were saved. They were taken to Ferryville (in the environs of Bizerta), where they were attended by physicians and the consul."

"Among the survivors are several wounded emigrants, nearly all Italians, and ten sailors. Some of the survivors lost their reason as the result of their terrible experiences."

The Pope, expressing grief at the disaster to the steamer Ancona, has sent instructions to the ecclesiastical authorities of Tunis to give all help in their power to the survivors.

The newspapers, commenting on the torpedoing of the Ancona, compare the fate with that of the Lusitania. The "Messagero" sarcastically remarks: "The enemy's attack on a steamer loaded with peaceful passengers shows the chivalry of the Austro-Germans."

Italian Censorship Bars Ancona Details

A rigid censorship by Italian authorities kept any direct news of the Ancona's sinking from reaching the local agents of the Italian line yesterday. General Fara-Porni promised to send a cable message to Rome asking that the government make an official declaration of the facts of the case. The Italian Ambassador at Washington was also asked for aid in finding out how the Ancona was sunk.

After consulting records of arrivals on the Italian Line steamers during the

AMERICANS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST

The following Americans who were on board the Ancona have been reported lost:

Alexander Patattivo, of New York.

Mrs. Patattivo and four children.

Mrs. Frances Mascole Lamura, of New York.

Twenty third-class passengers; no names given.

The only American reported saved is Dr. Cecile L. Greil, of New York.

The fate of the following Americans, reported to have been passengers on the Ancona, is unknown:

Ezra Winter, his wife and daughter, of Chicago.

Eugene Savage, of Bloomington, Ill.

last three months officials of Hartford, Solari & Co., the line's agents, said it was almost certain that some Americans were on board. In the last three months from 7 to 30 per cent of the passengers on the Italian liners have been Americans. On the Ancona's last trip to this port she carried thirty-five Americans.

Although an extra staff of clerks was provided in the offices of the line, at 1 State Street, yesterday, requests for news of persons on the Ancona were not as numerous as had been expected. A telephone message was received from Philadelphia inquiring about Mr. and Mrs. Canfield Jones, of that city, believed to have been cabin passengers, and from Washington came a query about a Mrs. Salsoli, another cabin passenger.

A Baltimore inquirer wanted news of Adelaide Stanghori and Filiberto Mazzaruli, of that city.

E. Geiger, an American advertising man, who has lived in Italy for the last eleven years, is believed to have been on the Ancona with his wife. His nephew, L. Geiger, of 919 Bryant Avenue, The Bronx, inquired for him at the line's offices yesterday.

No definite answers could be given to the questions about passengers on the Ancona, for cable requests for the passenger list had not been answered.

Luis Solari, of the agency, said that the Ancona never carried ammunition. Many opera singers returning to this country have crossed on the Ancona, and this gave rise to the rumor that the steamer on this trip. The report was denied by the singer's brother in Chicago, and by friends here who had heard from him recently.

A cable message received last night at the State Department from Ambassador Page in Rome stated that among the probable victims were Alexander Patattivo, his wife and four children, and Mrs. Frances Mascole Lamura, of New York. Neither name could be found in the city directories.

The list of the Ancona's officers as they stood when the liner last left New York included: First officer, Italo Zozzoli; second officer, Pasquale Razeto; third officer, Rocco Cardella; fourth officer, Domenico Salvemini; surgeon, Dr. Tommaso Giordano; and Dr. Lorenzo Carboni, purser, Captain Enrico Nuzio; chief engineer, Carlo Lambertini; first engineer, Giacomo Montesi; second engineer, Francesco Girani and Vincenzo de Palo; third engineer, Michele Rossi; Marconi wireless operators, Pietro Ruffa and Nicola de Crechco.

The Rev. Dr. B. Canfield Jones, formerly pastor of the Church of the Redeemer in Paterson, and his wife, are believed to have been passengers on the Ancona. Mrs. Jones's mother, Mrs. Catherine Wenz, of Norristown, Penn., said over the telephone last night:

"A few days ago I received a letter from my daughter, dated Astoria, Italy, October 19. She said that her husband and she expected to be in Naples next morning before the Ancona was due to sail, and that they would probably be passengers on the boat."

Dr. Jones resigned from the pastorate of the Church of the Redeemer on November 26, 1913, six months after he had been divorced from his first wife.

RUSSIAN MINISTER RETIRES

Rukhloff Not Qualified for Portfolio of Communications.

Petrograd, Nov. 10.—The retirement of S. V. Rukhloff, Minister of Communications, is announced. He was without technical qualifications for the post, and it is expected that with the appointment of a successor an improvement in the Russian railway transportation system will result.

Government Awaits Details.

The administration is waiting definite information as to the circumstances of the tragedy, and hoping that it will be found no international law was violated. The late press dispatches speaking of gunfire, and thus indicating that the passenger ship had probably attempted to escape after being warned by the submarine, strengthened this hope. According to the position taken by this government in the notes to Germany, such action by the steamer would justify the submarine's use of the torpedo. In that case this country would have no grounds for protest or resentment.

It is believed that, unless some such excuses for the submarine's action develop, the situation will be exceeding grave. In the first place, Austria has the position taken by this government in the notes to Germany, such action by the steamer would justify the submarine's use of the torpedo. In that case this country would have no grounds for protest or resentment.

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OFFICER COMMANDING LINER ANCONA.



Captain of Italian steamship sunk by Austrian submarine in Mediterranean.

GRAVE SITUATION SEEN BY CAPITAL IN ANCONA CASE

Tension Increased by Report That Americans Were Lost on Liner.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 10.—A report from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, at Rome, received late this afternoon, that at least twenty-seven Americans were believed to have lost their lives when the Italian steamer Ancona was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, greatly increased the tension caused here by the earlier reports of the tragedy. The text of the message was not given out, but a statement from the State Department said that Mr. Page had transmitted a report that the following had been killed:

Alexander Patattivo, of New York, his wife and four children.

Mrs. Frances Mascole Lamura.

Twenty-one third-class passengers; no names given.

Mrs. Cecile L. Greil (first reported Grey), who was reported lost, was saved.

An earlier dispatch from Jay White, American Consul at Naples, had indicated the death of a child of Mrs. Mamura's, or Lamura's, as the name was given.

The official American report from the survivors is expected to come from Dean B. Mason, Consul at Algiers. This is about 300 miles from Bizerta, and it is unlikely that he can get word through for two or three days.

Government Awaits Details.

The administration is waiting definite information as to the circumstances of the tragedy, and hoping that it will be found no international law was violated. The late press dispatches speaking of gunfire, and thus indicating that the passenger ship had probably attempted to escape after being warned by the submarine, strengthened this hope. According to the position taken by this government in the notes to Germany, such action by the steamer would justify the submarine's use of the torpedo. In that case this country would have no grounds for protest or resentment.

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ANCONA SINKING SHOCKS STAMPALIA PASSENGERS

Sister Liner, Taking Same Route, Blames German Submarine.

Passengers on the Stampalia, of the Italian Line, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Naples and Messina, were greatly shocked at news of the Ancona's sinking. They had received word of it by wireless from an out-bound ship early in the morning. The effect on them was the more depressing because the two boats belong to the same line.

The Stampalia's officers believe that the submarine was a German boat flying the Austrian flag.

"We came by much the same course as the Ancona," said Captain Eugenio Lavarello, "and can only be thankful that we got by safely. I am sure that it must have been one of the German submarines that are working their way through the Mediterranean toward the Dardanelles, and that she ran up against the Austrian flag when she found that the Ancona was an Italian ship."

The captain said Italian liners east-bound received secret orders at Gibraltar specifying the course to be pursued to Naples.

Damiano Lamarcia, a passenger, said his brother Tony was a passenger on the Ancona. Lamarcia is on his way to work in Conway, Penn., and the brother had been working in Youngstown, Ohio.

The Stampalia carried 287 passengers. They said the ship ran from Naples to the Strait of Gibraltar without lights, and that they never got a glimpse of the officers, who were on constant duty, until the boat was well out into the Atlantic.

St. Archibald James Murray, head of the General Staff, was about to appoint as his assistant General Kiggell, and the Premier said he was satisfied that the staff now at the War Office, which had been the most numerous that the public was aware, was composed of very able, distinguished officers, no less than twenty-six of whom had had actual experience in the present war.

Staffs Working Together.

With regard to the relations between the British staff and those of the Allied powers, it would be a great mistake, the Premier said, to suppose that they had been living in watertight compartments without communicating with one another. There was a British military staff, a French staff, and a distinguished French officer, in attendance at the War Office in London, while arrangements now had been made for more intimate co-operation and for the interchange of views for common development of plans for all the military operations in the different theatres of war. A distinguished French staff officer, the Premier stated, would be in daily communication with the general staff at the British War Office, and Great Britain was sending to France officers entrusted with a like mission.

"It is more than possible," added the Premier, "that this organization may be still further developed."

British Generals Recalled.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, announced that several British generals had been recalled from the front since the war began, without being allowed to resign.

The measures decided on by the government in pursuance of its recent decision to utilize British shipping more effectively to meet the needs of the war were made known to-day in the following official announcement:

"Two Orders in Council were made to-day. The first prohibits British ships from carrying cargo from one foreign port to another foreign port after December 1, unless licensed. The second gives power to requisition ships for the carriage of foodstuffs and necessities."

Carranza's Rule Gets Recognition by Cuba

Havana, Nov. 10.—At a Cabinet meeting to-day a resolution was adopted recognizing the government of General Venustiano Carranza in Mexico. General Carranza's representative in Havana was formally notified.

WOMEN U-BOAT VICTIMS

Ten New Zealand Nurses on Transport Sunk Last Month.

London, Nov. 10.—Casualty lists issued to-night show that ten women nurses of the New Zealand Nursing Service were lost when the transport Marquette was torpedoed and sunk in the Aegean Sea last month.

Nearly a hundred of the personnel of the Marquette were unaccounted for, the Admiralty stated, when the sinking of the transport was announced on October 28.

Results from Act

Paris, Nov. 10.—The international phase of the sinking of the Ancona is attracting special attention here, owing to the attitude of President Wilson.

JOINT WAR BOARD OF ANGLO-FRENCH MINISTERS HINTED

Asquith Says That Council Would Direct Operations of All Allied Forces.

GENERAL STAFFS IN CO-OPERATION

Premier Also Forecasts Development of Minor Organizations in War Conduct.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 10.—The formation of an Anglo-French war council composed of British and French ministers, to direct the joint military and naval operations of the Allied forces with the advice of their united general staffs, was foreshadowed by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons to-day. He expressed the hope that Russia and Italy would join in the proposed council. The Premier added that the British and French staffs were already co-operating and that plans were being made to develop a joint staff organization.

Following close on the appointment of the new British war council, consisting of Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and Arthur J. Balfour, the Premier's announcement is believed to foreshadow the formation of a similar French Cabinet war council which will unite with the British board in determining the conduct of the war.

Joint Cabinet War Council.

"I am betraying no secret," said the Premier in his speech, "when I say that the distinguished man who now holds the post of Prime Minister of France is anxious—and I am as anxious as he is—that we should develop the system of informal occasional conferences, which have taken place in the last few months with great advantage, into something more definite and better organized. Neither he nor I are without hope that before long we shall have a joint council in the nature of a common war council, in which shall sit ministers of the Crown and ministers of the republic, which will, with the expert advice of their united general staffs, control and direct our joint military and naval operations."

"I do not place any limit on the extent to which this co-operation will be carried, and we shall be only too delighted if Russia and Italy join us for the purpose I have indicated. With a broad based, well conceived and sympathetically worked system of that kind we have every confidence that the operations of the war will be still more effectively conducted and co-ordinated in the future than in the past, and that the fine spirit and resources of the Allies will bring the war to a triumphant conclusion."

Allied Advises Co-operating.

The War Office, Premier Asquith continued, already had taken steps to secure a more effective and co-ordinated prosecution of the war on the ground of the allied powers by strengthening the British General Staff and establishing more intimate intercommunication—not sporadic, but normal and habitual—between the military and naval advisers of all the allied powers. His own views had been much strengthened by what he had seen during his two visits to the front as to the importance of interchanging officers between the War Office and the army in the field so that all might experience trench fighting and all the novel operations of the war had introduced.

St. Archibald James Murray, head of the General Staff, was about to appoint as his assistant General Kiggell, and the Premier said he was satisfied that the staff now at the War Office, which had been the most numerous that the public was aware, was composed of very able, distinguished officers, no less than twenty-six of whom had had actual experience in the present war.

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GREEK CABINET GETS \$8,000,000 ALLIED LOAN

Chamber Not Yet Dissolved—Both Sides Seek Compromise.

BULGARIA SEEKS TO DISARM DISTRUST

Promises Germany Not to Invade Southern Serbia, to Quiet Greece.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 10.—The announcement that England, France and Russia had advanced \$8,000,000 to Greece, coupled with Premier Skouloudis's formal declaration of benevolent neutrality toward the Allies, has done much toward alleviating the uneasiness that has been growing here since the downfall of the Zaimis Cabinet.

This definite act is taken as proof that, despite Baron von Schenk's propaganda and Queen Sophia's influence, the Greek government is still in close accord with the Entente.

In fact, it is hoped that this fresh show of Allied confidence will do more than any offer of territory or other inducements to change Greece's passive attitude into one of active alliance.

The fate of the Chamber, however, which late Athens dispatches last night said was to be dissolved, still hinders such a complete acceptance of the situation. For, if the Greek government had reached an agreement with the Entente, it is pointed out, there would be no cause of friction with the Parliament; on the contrary, Venizelos and the Ministry could work together in the closest harmony.

Thus the conflicting reports from Athens indicate that there has been another change in the situation. While some advisers state that dissolution is imminent and that the decree has already been drawn up for promulgation, others are saying that Premier Venizelos has again indicated his willingness to support the ministry in order to avoid a political contest under the present disturbed conditions.

That a dissolution decree probably has been prepared, but largely as a bluff to enable the new Cabinet to carry its point, is the view held here in many quarters. Such threats have been effective before, and it is not at all unlikely that Premier Skouloudis may have borrowed this device, familiar in other parliamentary countries, for use in Greece.

Germany is still striving to ally Greek distrust of Bulgaria, and the Greek government organ "Kairo" to-day publishes an outline of an agreement said to have been concluded between Bulgaria and Germany.

Bulgaria has agreed, according to this outline, not to advance beyond the Doiran-Guevelli line, in Southeastern Serbia, nor to enter Monastir, in Southwestern Serbia, so that no opportunity for offence will be given to Greece. In return, the Greek government agrees to guarantee the safety of her conquests.

These terms have been displayed conspicuously by the pro-German press in Athens, as a part of the general propaganda that has sprung into new life with the coming of the Skouloudis Ministry. All the old activity which gradually died down when Zaimis could not be influenced, is again flourishing, much of it apparently with official countenance.

A rumor from Amsterdam says that arrangements have been made for a meeting of the Kings of Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria at Bucharest. No confirmation of this report has been received here, but it is regarded as most unlikely.

Not only are the interests of Greece and Bulgaria in too close conflict over Macedonia, but even less love is lost between the Bulgars and Rumanians, whom King Ferdinand accuses of having robbed Bulgaria of the fruits of the first Balkan war.

FRENCH ISSUE UNLIMITED

Rate of Interest Will Exceed 5 1/2 Per Cent.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The price of issue of the new French loan will be such that the net rate of interest will be in excess of 5 1/2 per cent, but it is understood that the best prices will not be fixed until just before the introduction of the loan bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.

The issue will be unlimited in amount, but the subscriptions will only be open during a fixed number of days. Every subscriber will be given a document showing the service he has thus rendered to the national defence.

GERMAN OFFICIAL

The German official statement says: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: West of Riga a Russian attack against Kermenn was brought to a standstill. West of Jacobstadt strong enemy forces which advanced to the attack were